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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/574,448	04/04/2006	Guofu Zhou	NL 031175	9649
24737 7590 07/20/2010 PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			EXAM	IINER
P.O. BOX 3001			LAM, VINH TANG	
BRIARCLIFF	BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2629	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/574,448	ZHOU ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	VINH LAM	2629
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING ID. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory points. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA .136(a). In no event, however, may a reply d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS te, cause the application to become ABAN	TION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this communication. DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) ■ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 I 2a) ■ This action is FINAL . 2b) ■ This action is FINAL . 2b) ■ This action is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4-17 and 19-24 is/a 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-3 and 18 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/a	re withdrawn from considerati	on.
Application Papers		
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 04 April 2006 is/are: a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	a) accepted or b) objected or b) objected or b) objected or awing(s) be held in abeyance oction is required if the drawing(s)	. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureat * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in App ority documents have been re au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	lication No ceived in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 05/25/2010.	Paper No(s)/M	nmary (PTO-413) Iail Date mal Patent Application

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 1-3 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loxley et al. (US Patent No. 6262833) in view of Sato (US Patent No. US 4041481) and further in view of Sterling et al. (US Pub. No. 2004/0231987).

Regarding Claim 1, (Currently amended) Loxley et al. teach a display device having at least one picture element having an optical switch comprising at least one first fluid (Col. 2, Ln. 54) and a second fluid (Col. 2, Ln. 54-55) immiscible with each other above a first support plate (Col. 2, Ln. 38-40, Ln. 50-54), display device has driving means for applying to electrodes of the optical switch voltages associated with a range of electro-optical states of the picture element (Col. 1, Ln. 58-62) between and including a first extreme state and a second extreme state (Col. 1, Ln. 66-67, Col. 2, Ln. 1-4, FIG. 1).

However, **Loxley et al.** do not teach the driving means providing variable voltages prior to applying a fixed voltage, wherein the variable voltages comprise alternating voltages.

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In the same field of endeavor, **Sato** teaches the driving means providing during selection (*FIGs.* **7G-7I**, *i.e.* $T_{E^-}T_{Xn}$ periods because it is obvious that the cells must be selected for erasing and writing images) of a picture element (*FIG.* **7G**, *i.e.* **C11**) variable voltages (*Col.* **7**, *Ln.* **19-21**, *FIG.* **7G** or *FIG.* **6B**, *i.e.* **erase pulses during** T_E) to the picture element prior to applying a fixed voltage (*Col.* **7**, *Ln.* **40-58**, *FIG.* **7G**, *i.e.* **0V during** T_P) to the display device, the fixed voltage being associated with an electro-optical state (*Col.* **7**, *Ln.* **40-58**, *FIG.* **7G**, *i.e.* **0V during** T_P would obviously produce an electro-optical state) of the picture element that corresponds to a desired image grayscale to be set (*FIG.* **7G**, *i.e.* **0V during** T_P would obviously produce a desired image grayscale of **C11**),

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wherein the variable voltages are selected (*Col.* 7, *Ln.* 19-21, *FIG.* 7G or *FIG.* 6B, i.e. erase pulses during T_E to selected pixels) mean voltage (*Col.* 7, *Ln.* 40-58, *FIG.* 7G, i.e. 0V) substantially equal to the fixed voltage (*Col.* 7, *Ln.* 40-58, *FIG.* 7G, i.e. 0V) that is associated with the electro-optical state (*Col.* 7, *Ln.* 40-58, *FIG.* 7G, i.e. 0V during T_P would obviously produce an electro-optical state) of the picture element (*FIG.* 7G, i.e. C11) that corresponds to a desired image grayscale_(*FIG.* 7G, i.e. 0V during T_P would obviously produce a desired image grayscale of C11).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine **Loxley et al.** teaching of a display device having picture element having, driving means, and range of electro-optical states with **Sato** teaching of driving means providing variable voltages prior to applying a fixed voltage to

the display device to enhance the image quality by eliminating the cross effect of the display.

Loxley et al. and Sato teach the above display device and driving means.

However, **Loxley et al.** and **Sato** do not teach that the second fluid being electroconductive or polar.

In the same field of endeavor, **Sterling et al.** teach the second fluid being electro-conductive or polar ([0075], FIG. 16B, i.e. 118a).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine **Loxley et al.** and **Sato** teaching of a display device structures and the driving means having variable voltages with **Sterling et al.** teaching of the second fluid being electro-conductive or polar to substantially reduce the cost, parts (i.e. polar particles), and simplifying the design and/or manufacturing process.

Regarding Claim 2, (Currently amended) the display device according to claim 1, wherein **Loxley et al.** teach the first support plate is a first transparent support plate, the display comprising the first and second the fluids within a space between the first transparent support plate and a second support plate (Col. 5, Ln. 58-68, Col. 6, Ln. 1-12, FIG. 1).

Regarding Claim 3, (Currently amended) the display device according to claim 1, wherein **Sato** teaches the variable voltages comprise a set of alternating voltages (Col. 7, Ln. 19-21, FIGs. 7G-7I, i.e. erase pulses during T_E).

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Regarding Claim 18, (Previously presented) the display device according to claim 1, wherein Loxley et al. teach the variable voltage includes one of the first and second extreme states (Col. 5, Ln. 44-68, Col. 6, Ln. 1-12, FIGs. 1 & 2).

Response to Arguments/Amendments/Remarks

- 2. Claims **21** and **22** are <u>withdrawn</u> because they are drawn to Non-Elected Species 3 (Fig. 5) and Species 4 (Fig. 6) respectively, filed 08/20/2008.
- 3. Claims **23** and **24** are <u>withdrawn</u> because they are drawn to Non-Elected Species (Fig. 4) and (Fig. 9) respectively, filed 08/20/2008.
- 4. Claims **4-6** and **8-14** are withdrawn.
- 5. Claims **7** and **15-20** are canceled.
- 6. Applicant's arguments filed 05/24/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that **Sato's** variable voltages applied during the erase period T_E are not variable voltages that correspond to the fixed data voltage nor selected having a mean voltage substantially equal to the fixed voltage. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because:

a. The variable voltages applied during the erase period T_E are variable voltages (Col. 7, Ln. 40-58, FIG. 7G, i.e. \pm 3V) that correspond to the fixed data voltage and are selected having a mean voltage substantially equal to the fixed voltage (Col. 7, Ln. 40-58, FIG. 7G, i.e. 0V during Tp).

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b. The variable voltages applied during the erase period T_E are variable voltages that corresponding to <u>selected pixels for erasing</u>. Please refer to the above rejection for detail.

c. **Sato's** variable voltages applied during the erase period T_E are identical to applicant's pre-pulse 31 (Page 4, Ln. 22-27, Fig. 3) and are used to improve accuracy and stability of gray levels.

Conclusion

The prior art(s) made of record and not relied upon (is)/are considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Zehner; Robert W. et al. (US Patent No. 7012600).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to VINH T. LAM whose telephone number is (571)270-3704. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:00-4:30) EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amare Mengistu can be reached on (571) 272-7674. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Vinh T Lam/ Examiner, Art Unit 2629

> /Amare Mengistu/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629